

REPUBLICAN RALLY

AT TRUE REFORMERS' HALL—
ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY
YOUNG ORATORS—
STRONG TICKET
ENDORSED.

The largest and the most enthusiastic Republican meeting that has thus far been held in rue Reformers' Hall Monday evening, under the auspices of the Home Rule, United Republican Clubs, representing the twenty-two districts in this city. It was one of those old-time Republican meetings that recalled "ye olden times."

Randall Bowie, chairman, called the meeting to order. He was assisted by Jesse Foster, vice chairman. Attorney Perrie W. Frisby acted as secretary.

Seated upon the platform were J. T. C. Newsom, Attorney Thomas L. Ofnes, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Editor James E. McGirt, Dr. Charles H. Marshall, Revs. L. C. Moore and others.

At eight o'clock sharp Chairman Bowie called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were read and adopted. James H. Holmes, chairman of the executive committee,



W. CALVIN CHASE

offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Home Rule, United Republican Clubs of the twenty-two legislative districts do hereby reaffirm and endorse Hopewell H. Darnelle and W. Calvin Chase for delegates and Col. William S. Odell and Dr. Charles H. Marshall for alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention that is to meet in the city of Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1908, and shall use all honorable means to secure their election.

There were fully five hundred and fifty Republicans in the hall, and when Chairman Bowie put the motion on the adoption of Mr. Holmes' resolution there was not a dissenting vote. The first speaker introduced was Editor a. J. E. McGirt, of the McGirt Magazine, of Philadelphia, Pa. Editor McGirt delivered an interesting address. He paid a high compliment to Editor W. Calvin Chase of The Bee, and gave many reasons why the people should stand by him.

Attorney Armond W. Scott of the local bar was next introduced. Attorney Scott was both eloquent and logical. He said that the nomination of Secretary Taft meant defeat for the Republican party. He also paid a high tribute to Senator J. B. Foraker, and gave many logical reasons why the colored



ATTORNEY A. W. SCOTT.

Americans should stand by him. Mr. Scott said further that he did not believe in this silk stocking element. There are the people (pointing to the audience) to whom I look for support. Those honest people who can appreciate what a colored lawyer does for them. There is nothing in the Democratic party for the Negro Republican.

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PROS AND CONS OF THE "JIM CROW" CAR DEBATE.

Mr. Heflin, of Alabama: "The passage of my amendment for 'Jim Crow' cars would benefit both races in the District of Columbia. It would remove the cause of friction that you see on the cars every day, and which occur because you herd Negroes and whites in the same car."

Mr. Foster, of Vermont: "It is regrettable that such an un-American proposition as this should be advanced on George Washington's Birthday."

Mr. Campbell, of Kansas: "I have yet to see any offensive act on the part of a white man toward a black on a street car or of a black man toward a white. The people of the District of Columbia are legislated for by the American Congress, and Congress should adhere to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Burleson, of Texas: "I send my children to the same school with colored children in Pittsburg, Kansas. I do not believe in marriage between the two races. There is a vast difference between social equality and political equality. I believe the right to attend school and to ride upon the street cars is a political right."

Mr. Burleson, of Texas: "If a secret ballot of this House could be taken on the 'Jim Crow' street car amendment there would not be five votes against the amendment."

What I Saw And Heard

It is a very strange thing to see the chairman of the Election Committee, Mr. Sidney Bieber, closeted with candidates. A few evenings ago, or rather one day last week, he had Dr. William Tindall, Mr. Flathers, and the two Bradshaws in his office.

It is understood that Messrs. Flathers and Horner have agreed to place Mr. Bieber on the National Committee.

I want to say for the benefit of Mr. Bieber that neither Horner nor Flathers will have an opportunity to place him on the National Committee. The several candidates insist on having a representative in the several boxes.

If it is the intention of those who have charge of the election to have a square election they will not object to the several candidates having representatives in the boxes. The candidates who enter the contest will not object if they are defeated squarely, but they will not put their money up and be fraudulently counted out.

I was glad to see my friend Cooper on the street the other day. He is out again and looking as well as ever.

The mistake the people in this city make is their alliance with newcomers. All that a person has to do is to come into the city, make a big bluff of having great wealth, and that moment he is recognized as a great man. This is the weakness of the Washington people.

One day Dr. Wilder is up and another day he is down.

Sidney Bieber has formed a combination with Mr. Horner now, and Dr. Wilder is down and out.

Dr. Wilder proposes to see that his votes are counted.

A few days ago he declared that he would be elected, but now it looks very dark for the Adonis of the East.

My friend Brother Bieber is weighed in the balance and found wanting. There is another ticket in the field, or there will soon be one.

The Flathers ticket is the weakest in the field. It is the lily white ticket, which Republicans will not support.

The people will have the voting to do and not the articles in the newspapers. Newspapers may sometimes make sentiment, and sometimes make votes; but this time they will neither make sentiment nor votes for Flathers, who is a candidate of Clover, a Democrat who has always been inimical to colored Republicans.

Republicans should cut the lily white ticket.

Rounder.

There is a growing tendency on the part of those up to trample under foot the rights of the poor. If a revolution should occur in the United States it would beat the Reign of Terror which happened in France some years ago. Between the money kings, rich women of the United States marrying for titles and taking millions from the United States, with foreign immigration coming here and returning home taking millions is the cause of the trouble in the United States. Also with the violations of the Constitution of the United States.

There are quite a number of divines in politics in our city.

OPEN LETTER

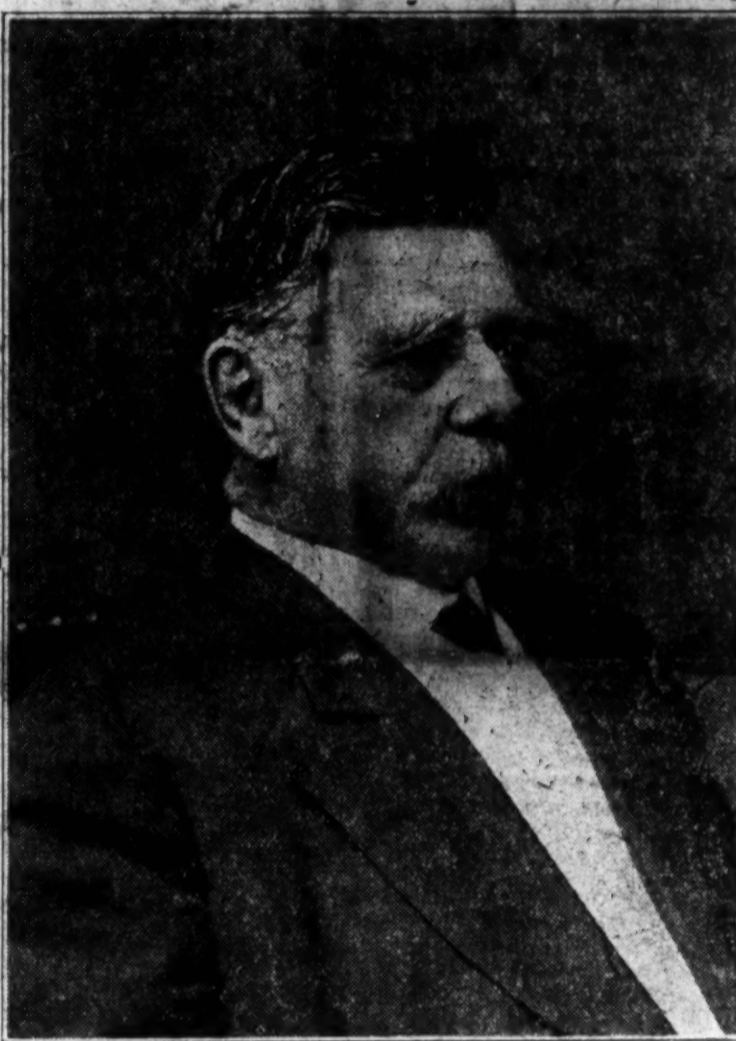
To the United States Senate:

Members of the Senate—I desire to call your attention to the expression of the people of this city relative to the Dilliver School Bill. I want you to know that over two hundred and fifty thousand people are opposed to this bill.

If this bill is passed by the Senate the colored Americans will be satisfied that it was done to satisfy the Southern element that exists in your body, and who are opposed to colored people being on the Board of Education.

There is too much of this catering to Democratic prejudice and discrimination. This comes from Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives who are opposed to the colored people.

I am addressing myself to the Republican members of the Senate who pretend to claim to be so friendly to the colored people. I do not want it said that the reason Republicans voted for the passage of that bill is on account



SENATOR W. WARNTER OF MISSOURI.

Voted Against Colored Soldiers

of so much friction in the public schools. This is untrue, gentlemen of the Senate, and you know it.

There are ten millions of more of colored people in this country who demand equality of citizenship. These people have been faithful and loyal to the republic. They have struggled for an independence that was won by fire and blood and which seemed to be enjoyed by the white man only. The colored people hold sacred their public schools. The South, as you well know, does not accord to its colored fellow citizens public school facilities of any importance. Southern Democratic Senators have but little appreciation for the higher, or even lower, education of the colored people in that section.

I don't believe Republican Senators to whom I am particularly addressing this open letter, will be a party in passing the Dilliver bill, which means oppression to our colored teachers and an impediment to our colored public school system.

Consider, gentlemen, what you do, and believe me to be,

Yours truly,

The Editor.

MR. TAFT LAMENTS.

While seated in his study a few days ago, Hon. William Taft, the Secretary of War, and the presidential candidate of Mr. Roosevelt, said among other things to a distinguished visitor: "Oh! why did I consent to the discharge of those colored troops? If I had remained steadfast I would not have the entire colored vote against me. I would be president. If I could only recall my act," said Mr. Taft, "I would gladly do it."

This is the dilemma that Mr. Taft is in today. He does not know what to do. As a matter of fact the entire colored vote is divided. Many say that Mr. Taft is a good man; others say that he is against the colored Americans.

Jim Crow Law Defeated

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN WANT JIM CROW CARS—THE ECHOES OF SECESSION.

The House of Representatives last week, when the railroad bill was under discussion, Heflin, of Alabama, who is yet tainted with the memory of Jefferson Davis, precipitated the following discussion:

But the unexpected happened when Representative Heflin, of Alabama, offered his amendment for "Jim Crow" cars, or for separate compartments for the whites and blacks. The House was in a turmoil for two hours or more while the members fought out this question.

For Good of Both Races.

Mr. Heflin said: "The passage of my amendment will redound to the good of both races in the District of Columbia. It will remove the cause of friction that you now see upon the street cars of this city even

"such an un-American proposition" should be advanced.

"Does my friend believe Washington himself would vote for this amendment if he were here?" inquired Mr. Griggs, of Georgia amid laughter.

"Emphatically, son," responded Mr. Foster.

The amendment was bitterly fought by Mr. Madden, of Illinois, who asserted that Congress should never legislate in favor of one element against another. He was twitted by Mr. Griggs, who inquired of him if he remembered "the shotgun quarantine established by Governor Tanner against Negroes."

Mr. Madden responded that he never conceded the right of the governor to act as he did.

By this time a number of Southern members were vainly seeking recognition.

"Which race does the amendment discriminate against?" inquired Mr. Humphreys, of Mississippi, who first got the chairman's eye.

"I don't concede the right of the gentleman to ask such a question," Mr. Madden replied, at which the Democrats laughed derisively.

Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, took up the cudgels for the Negroes. He said:

"The gentleman from Alabama has led us to believe that there is riot in the street cars of the District of Columbia. If there is, I have seen nothing of it. I have yet to see any offensive act on the part of a Negro toward a white man or on the part of a white man toward a Negro. It may be the friction exists in the mind of the gentleman from Alabama."

Mr. Campbell continued, saying the people of the District are legislated for by the American Congress, and that Congress should adhere to the Constitution of the United States.

"I should regard it as an evil day when the House should pass a bill which would create class disturbance. The gentleman from Alabama says, and he was shaking his finger at this side of the House, that there are men here who will vote against this amendment because there are colored men in their districts who have a vote. It is a shame to the gentleman from Alabama and to his party that there are thousands of colored men in his State and in the South who have no vote. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Kansas! Guarantee to Citizens.

"I glory in the fact that the State I have the honor to represent here guarantees to every citizen within its confines the right to exercise the franchise under the Constitution of the United States and under the laws of that State. One man under the Constitution is as good as another, when he behaves himself. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama would, instead of allaying friction in the District of Columbia and in the United States, inaugurate an era of friction here and elsewhere in the country. The people of this country do not all think upon the question of the races as the people of Alabama and the people of Georgia think upon that question."

Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, afterward read a dispatch from a Wichita, Kansas, paper, in which it was stated that Booker T. Washington had been refused accommodations in the leading hotel of that city. This was greeted with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Campbell said in reply that the hotel proprietor had acted without authority of any ordinance of the city or any law of the State of Kansas.

Mr. Campbell further stated that if Booker Washington had had the time the hotelkeeper would have been made the defendant in an action for damages.

"The probabilities are that the man who was running the hotel was a Democrat from Alabama," said Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Burleson, of Texas: "I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that in some parts of Kansas the local authorities, under authority of the State law, provide separate schools for the races?" After Mr. Campbell had replied in the affirmative, Mr. Burleson said "Is that discrimination?"

Mr. Campbell replied: "That is discrimination that ought never to have been made."

Same School, Same Ward.

Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, asked, Has this hotelkeeper who unlawfully refused accommodations to Booker Washington ever been prosecuted or punished or lost his license?

Mr. Campbell—Not having any information on the subject, I cannot answer the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Griggs—Is there only one hotel in Wichita?

Mr. Campbell—Oh, there are many

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PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

The Evening Star says "It behooves the friends of Washington to prevent the enactment of the Dilliver School Bill in its present form." Today we pause, and drop a tear of grief.

We cease from our mirth and joys, and view with reverence the ripened sheaf.

The last of Editor Noyes.

Editor Crosby Stuart Noyes died on February 21 at Pasadena, Calif., aged 83 years. The funeral takes place today in this city at 2:30 p.m. from St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church.

William Menzo, a patient in the insane hospital in Jacksonville, Ill., is said to be dying from the inhuman treatment of three attendants, against whom a criminal charge is to be brought.

Sam Murchison, while drunk, shot two men and then shot and killed Chief of Police Benton last Sunday just after the churches had closed the morning services at Fayetteville, N. C.

The removal of the one hundred and fifty patients from the old Freedmen's Hospital to the new was begun and completed last Tuesday. The new hospital will accommodate two hundred patients, and was built at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, is expected here shortly, it is said, to find out the President's position as it relates to China. It has been several years since Wu Ting Fang was here.

Dr. Thomas A. Stevens, who practiced for a while in this city, after graduating from Howard's Medical School, delivered the welcome address at his home, Lynchburg, Va., at the reunion of the St. Lukes, at which time Mrs. M. L. Walker of Richmond was present.

It is reported that the revival services at St. James A. M. E. Church, Atlantic City, were held all night on February 14.

Miss Mary V. Beasley, of this city, has been assigned as a clerk in the True Reformers' Office Hall at Richmond, Virginia.

If certain citizens are discriminated against in Alabama, will the matter be helped by going to Oklahoma, where the "Jim Crow" car law has been set in motion?

It is rumored that many Democrats of Indiana endorse Mr. Roosevelt for the next President, because they think he is carrying out their doctrine to a very great extent.

Justice Brewer holds that "women's rights can be no more inferior than those of men."

An appreciative audience greeted Miss Mattie Bowen last Tuesday evening at Simpson M. E. Church, at which time she delivered an eloquent lecture.

Mr. Abraham L. Johnson was killed instantly last Tuesday morning while attempting to get on a street car at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. James Richardson, one of the public school teachers, was fined \$30 in the police court Tuesday for cruelly whipping a ten-year-old pupil with two book straps.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that copyrighted music may be reproduced on perforated paper for use in pianolas and similar instruments, without violating the law, as the music as reproduced cannot be read.

The city has been in the possession of the visiting school officials from every section of the globe for several days.

Hon. D. Augustus Straker's death was unexpected the 14th instant, although he was sick at his home with la grippe. He was a prominent scholar and lawyer, and was born in Barbadoes, B. W. I., July, 1840. He graduated from Howard University Law School.

Miss Minnie J. Woodson, who spent some time in fitting herself or the kindergarten work in this city, has gone to Memphis, Tenn., her home, to recuperate in health.

The formal opening of the tunnel under the Hudson River, linking New York and New Jersey States, took place between 4 p.m. last Tuesday and 1 a.m. Wednesday. The president in his office sent the flash, a signal for starting the machinery.

It has been said that Father Leo Henrichs, who was murdered while giving communion last Sunday, must have displeased the anarchists and that they had planned his death.

Mr. Horatio Boteler, who died at his late residence in Philadelphia recently, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1832.

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MAKE TASTY DISHES

ECONOMICAL DISPOSAL OF LEFT-OVER VEGETABLES.

Here You May Find Solution of Problem That Confronts Housekeeper in the Disposal of the "Scraps."

One of the most serious problems with which the ordinary housewife is confronted during the winter is the question of the best means for the economical disposal of the left-over vegetables. In the summer months, when green vegetables are plentiful, there are scores of uses to which the small messes left from dinner may be put, but when the foods to be disposed of include such things as squash, turnip, onions, cabbage, celery, radishes, etc., the cook often feels like abandoning the task as a hopeless one.

In spite of this feeling, however, there are ways and means by which these apparently worthless left-overs may be utilized to advantage—not in the form of unpalatable, messy mixtures, with the second-day's earmarks all over them, but as tasty and attractive dishes that cannot fail to meet the full approval of the most censorious member of the household.

Thus, an excellent method of disposing of left-over squash is to add two well-beaten eggs and about a tablespoonful of flour to each pint of the cold vegetable. Blend the ingredients thoroughly; shape the mixture into square cakes; cover with egg and crumbs, and fry brown in deep fat.

Fried cabbage is another delicacy that cannot be enjoyed until the cabbage has first been boiled. If some of the cooked cabbage is left from dinner, therefore, it lends itself gracefully to this method of treatment. To prepare it, cut some slices of fat bacon into strips, and put them in the frying pan. When they have commenced to cook, and the bottom of the pan is well greased, add the cabbage, and fry until thoroughly heated. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Left-over sweet potatoes are delicious when cut into cubes and fried in deep fat, or they may be prepared after this fashion: Cut the potatoes into strips lengthwise; warm them slightly in the oven; roll them in granulated sugar, and fry them in a little butter until well browned. During the process of cooking it will be necessary to move the pieces about occasionally, or to shake the frying pan. Otherwise, they are likely to burn.

To prepare left-over onions delectably, boil some rice in a little salted water, and when done, drain, but reserve the liquor. Butter a baking dish and arrange the rice and cold onions in alternate layers, cutting the onions into small pieces, if desired. Make a sauce by adding milk, butter, and salt to the rice water, and, if necessary, thicken with a little flour. Pour this into the baking dish, saturating the rice and onions thoroughly; cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until brown.

Lunch Cake.

Mix together four ounces of butter or lard, four ounces of ground rice, four ounces of sultanas, one-half pound of flour, one whole egg, two ounces of sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient milk to moisten it nicely; in a buttered tin from 30 to 45 minutes; serve plain dusted with sugar. Or mix together one-half pound of flour, a short teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt, then rub into it four ounces of moist or caster sugar, a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind and four ounces of clarified dripping or butter, four ounces of sultanas (or any fruit to taste), moisten with the yolks of two eggs lightly beaten with about two tablespoonfuls of milk (if too moist the cake will be heavy), and add in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth at the last; bake in a well-buttered mold strewn with flour and sugar.

Stuffed Potatoes.

Choose large potatoes of uniform size and bake. When done cut off the top of each potato and scoop out the insides with a teaspoon. Mash the potatoes soft with hot milk and season with salt and pepper and several spoonfuls of grated or Parmesan cheese. Mix well and return the potato to the skin. Pack the mass in well. Replace the tops of the potatoes which were cut off and return to the oven until hot all through.

Chocolate Bars.

Boil together one pound of loaf sugar and half a teaspoonful of cold water until it becomes clear; break a small cake of the best plain chocolate into small pieces and stir this into the sugar and water until it is dissolved. To this add one-half pound of desiccated coconut, stir all together and pour into buttered tins. When nearly cold cut into bars.

Cost of Recipes.

To know the comparative cost of recipes in most frequent use it is a good idea to insert the price of the different ingredients on the margin of the cook book beside each recipe. Figure the cost of eggs, sugar, butter, etc., at their highest prices. The plan is certainly an aid toward rational and intelligent economy.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Have Even Colored Bread.

Sometimes when light dough is left over to make rolls or biscuits the dough will be found sour and is hard to knead long enough to keep soda from streaking the bread. By first putting the soda in lard or butter before putting in the dough this can be avoided.

FORT BUILT IN A NIGHT.

Famous Old Walbach Tower in New Hampshire Crumbling Away.

Boston.—The most picturesque object on the Piscataqua river is Walbach tower, built in 1814, on the ridge of a high ledge in Newcastle, N. H. For years it has slowly been crumbling away, and is now almost in ruins. In these modern times it seems so small as to suggest a fortification in miniature or model rather than for real use. It is built of brick, the top being covered with peat, cut from Col. Walbach's own swamp and which he intended for his winter fuel.

Col. Walbach was a German captain, who, it is said, fought against Napo-



Walbach Tower at Newcastle, N. H. Leon in 26 battles. He was in the service of the United States for a long time, being in command of Fort Constitution from 1806 to 1821.

The entrance to the fort is difficult of access, as bricks and mortar have nearly choked the doorway. Inside this Martello tower is a rude pintle stone, on which to swing a 32-pounder. There are three embrasures for small cannon or muskets and under the floor a magazine.

Like other historic places, Walbach tower has a legend connected with it. It seems that on one September morning three English ships were seen in the distance, lying under Appledore island, and when a rumor reached Newcastle that they intended to land, brave Col. Walbach resolved to build a tower which should protect all the beaches. That night men, women and children gathered and worked as they never worked before. It seemed as though every other course of bricks was laid by unseen hands, the work progressed so rapidly. The morning sun looked upon the tower completed and on the exhausted but satisfied people. The hostile ships, approaching the river mouth, saw the little town's defense, and, turning, fired a gun astern and sailed away. Thus, without a blow, the tower put one foe to flight.

This old landmark is within the government reservation, about a stone's throw from the disappearing guns which were placed in position soon after the Spanish war. In putting these guns in place the jar from the immense charges of dynamite nearly destroyed the walls of the old tower.

AN EMPRESS' PLEASURE BOAT.

Marble Ship of China's Ruler That Does Not Sail.

London.—One of the most interesting photographs that have come from Peking illustrative of the life and ca-



Pleasure Boat That Does Not Sail. prices of the empress dowager gives us a picture of her majesty's pleasure boat.

This boat is stationed in a lake in the gardens of the summer palace, and it differs from all other boats in that it stays where its builders put it, notwithstanding it has no anchor nor moorage of any sort. It is unique, also, in that it does not float. Another item in its uniqueness is that it is built of stone—marble, in fact. It really is a gorgeous summer house constructed in the form of a beautiful boat of the best Chinese type.

Precisely when it was built is not publicly known, but it is not an old craft, nor even so old as to have lost its charm for the lady by whose orders it was constructed. It is said the dowager empress spends a good deal of her time when she is at the summer palace aboard this substantial, unshakable, and in all respects reliable craft.

The furnishings of the boat are extraordinarily beautiful, according to the Chinese standards, and this is especially true of the room where the empress occasionally dines.

The largest rooms of destiny may be entered through the smallest doors of duty.

FOR THE KITCHEN

FURNISHINGS OF THIS MOST IMPORTANT APARTMENT.

Aluminum the Most Satisfactory Material for the Necessary Utensils—Porcelain Fittings Preferable to Metal.

Fastidious housekeepers are bestowing quite as much attention upon the furnishings of their kitchens as upon any other part of the house. The modern kitchen is sanitary in every respect and it gleams with white enamel, porcelain fittings, glass topped tables and white sinks. But the most attractive feature of this realm is the array of kitchen utensils and receptacles. These shine from being perfectly kept and from being made from a material which survives the treatment through which such articles must be put.

Aluminum is generally considered the most satisfactory material for kitchen ware. It costs more than the majority of other kinds, but it is safe to use, is easily cleaned and always looks well. Careless women sometimes choose certain kinds of enamel ware for cooking and preserving and then wonder why the food has a peculiar taste, which is due to the ware alone. If a part of the enamel becomes chipped it is really unsafe to use, especially when anything with acid is cooked in it.

Brass and copper kitchen ware is excellent if the pieces are well lined. They are more difficult to keep bright, but they repay the effort expended upon them when they form a glittering row against the white walls. The simplest and most convenient way to arrange one's kitchen utensils is to have a flat six inch board fastened horizontally against the wall on three or four sides, well filled with hooks of various sizes and kinds. This keeps the pots and pans out of the way but in easy reach when needed.

The other necessities of the kitchen, jars for sugar, pots for spices and the little odds and ends that must be kept on hand, may be arranged in porcelain receptacles. Germany, England and Holland are supplying us with some fascinating jars in white with blue or brown patterns, in Delft blues with white trimmings—in fact, in any of the popular colors which one might choose for kitchen furnishings. These jars may be had in sizes ranging from the tiniest little spice pot to one large enough to hold specially sifted and selected flour.

Ordinarily these jars have covers to match and it is one of the housewife's greatest joys to arrange the jars on the shelves which she has put up in the pantry. These shelves are either enameled white or they are made of thick plate glass with porcelain or nickel supports. Whenever porcelain fittings can be substituted for metal it is infinitely better, for they are no trouble to keep clean, while, on the other hand, the weather and the atmosphere as well as the cooking affect the polish of the metal.

Some housewives like to have their pantries and kitchens fitted with dull green pots and jars or with terra cotta ones, though the majority prefer blue and white or white with some fresh colored pattern.

Curried Rice.

Put into a saucepan a cupful of strained and seasoned tomato juice and the same of mutton or veal or chicken stock which has been freed from every drop of grease. Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice in two waters, letting it stand ten minutes in a third.

Add the washed, and drained rice to the contents of the saucepan, which should be boiling hot. Stir in a heaping teaspoonful of curry powder. Cook without stirring until it has soaked up the liquid. Put in two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to your liking, simmer for one minute and dish.

It goes well with boiled mutton or chicken. Pass Parmesan cheese with it for those who like the condiment. I do!

Snowballs.

Serve in one of those lovely glass baskets that have tall handles a Philadelphia ice cream, which is cream sweetened, flavored, frozen and made into balls by the ball scoop, which is used so much at the soda water fountains. If the cream be frozen sufficiently hard a perfect ball can be made, as with the potato ball cutter. A red ribbon bow may be tied to the handle of the basket, for this is the exception to the rule that ribbons and furbelows are not a becoming garnish. A rich red strawberry or red raspberry preserve or syrup could be poured around each ball as it is served, and thus add to the artistic as well as culinary effect of the dessert.—Good Housekeeping.

To Salt Almonds.

Pour boiling water over one pound of nuts, let stand until cool; take out a few at a time, as they blanch more easily when damp. Dry well, then put in oven. When heated take out, put in a piece of butter the size of an English walnut. Stir thoroughly, salt to taste. Put back in oven, stir repeatedly until a delicate brown. Do not have oven too hot or they will burn. Better watch them closely.

Pepper Nuts.

One pound brown sugar, four eggs, one-half egg shell water, one teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon soda, one nutmeg, one cup chopped hickory nuts. Roll about half an inch thick, add enough flour to stiffen. Use the top of a small wine glass to cut them out.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided. The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the city of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Hickory Nut Souffle.

Grate one and one-half cupfuls of stale cake (the sponge variety is excellent for this purpose) and pour in slowly, stirring constantly, a small cupful of scalding cream, a pinch of salt, the well-beaten yolks of four eggs and a teaspoonful of orange juice; cook over hot water until well thickened, stirring constantly. Let the souffle stand until quite cold and then fold in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and half a pound of chopped and shelled hickory nuts. Turn at once into a deep souffle dish and bake in a rather quick oven for 25 minutes, serving immediately, accompanied by a hot maple syrup sauce.

White Grape Salad.

One pound of white grapes, two eggs, two cups of wine, one dessertspoon powdered sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, pinch of mustard. Stew and skin the grapes, halve them and remove the seeds. Then set on ice. Beat the eggs very light and add slowly the wine. Cook in double boiler till thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add powdered sugar, salt and mustard. Set immediately in a cool place. Serve the grapes on lettuce leaves, with the dressing added at the last moment.

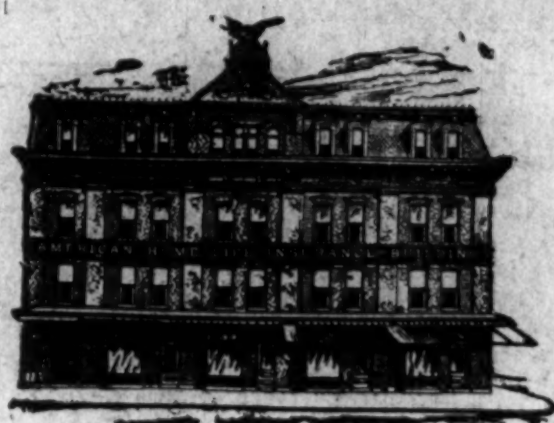
Corn Chowder.

Nice for supper when the wind blows cold: One-half pound salt fat pork cut fine. Fry in kettle with three large onions cut fine and pint of potatoes cut in cubes. Cover with water and cook until tender; then add six crackers, one quart of corn and cook ten minutes. Add three pints of milk and season to taste.

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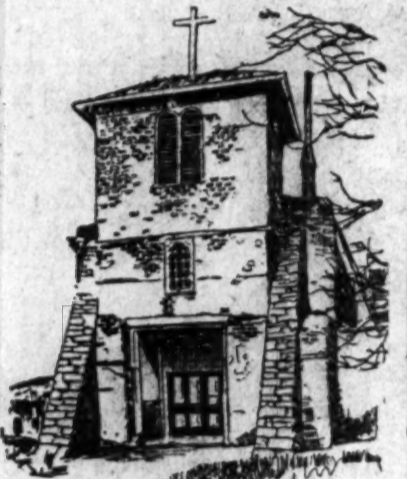
THE OLDEST CHURCH

HONOR CLAIMED FOR BUILDING AT SANTA FE, N. M.

Foundation Laid in 1541, But Structure Has Undergone Many Changes Since Then—Has Historic Old Bell in Belfry.

Kansas City.—The ancient Santa Fe church at Santa Fe, N. M., is the oldest house of worship in the United States, according to the claim of the Christian Brothers, the Catholic order which has charge of the edifice. "Brother David," who looks after the spiritual welfare of the parish, says the records of the Christian Brothers show that the foundation of the Santa Fe church was laid in 1541. The next oldest church building in this country is the mission of San Xavier, situated near Tucson, Ariz., in a Papago Indian settlement. There is a dispute as to whether the San Xavier mission was started in 1547, as is claimed by some, or at a later time. Coronado, who is said to have laid the cornerstone of the mission building, was in Spain in 1547, and it is believed by those who have investigated the facts bearing on the subject that the Santa Fe church is 10 or 15 years older than the San Xavier mission building.

The construction of the Santa Fe edifice was slow work. The more expert artisans had to be brought all the way from Spain. Indians were forced to perform much of the hard manual labor, such as making the adobe bricks or blocks which were used in the walls and carrying them to the places where they were laid. The walls of the building are from three to five feet thick. That the sun-dried clay blocks



Ancient Church at Santa Fe, N. M.

were strong and serviceable is attested by the fact that they have withstood the ravages of the elements for nearly 400 years and still are in apparently as good condition as when they were first placed in position.

The church has undergone many improvements since first it was built. It now has little resemblance to the original structure. The adobe outside walls have been smoothed over with plaster and wherever evidence of decay was shown repairs were made. The ancient belfry has been remodeled to such an extent that its appearance is entirely changed from that of the original structure. The old bell, which is said to have been placed in the church at the time of its completion, now occupies a position just inside the entrance door of the church. The bell of itself is a relic that attracts the attention of all who visit the historic place. It was cast August 9, 1356, as is shown by the date which is molded upon it. The tone of the bell is mellow and musical and can be heard a great distance.

The distinguished honor of ringing this ancient bell is accorded to but few persons by "Brother David." President Roosevelt is one of those who was invited to sound for the tones of the bell. This was in 1903, when the president visited Santa Fe. The chief executive of the nation pulled the rope with a vigor that caused the bell to give forth a tone that was heard far beyond the limits of the parish. This bell is said to have done service in Spain for nearly 200 years before it was brought to the ancient pueblo of Santa Fe and installed in this church. In the times when the church edifice was used as a fort to ward off attacks of the Indians the bell was used to sound the alarm to the settlers of the Santa Fe district when the Indians swooped down upon the pueblo.

When the church was built and for a century or two afterwards the openings in its walls, now fitted with windows of glass, were covered with woven Indian blankets when storms came. Ordinary openings were left free of obstructions and the pure air of the mesa swept through the building. The bare ground served for a floor until 1710, when a puncheon floor was put down. Since that date the interior of the church has been ornamented with a gallery. The walls of the edifice are adorned with a number of paintings, some of which are the work of old masters and are very valuable.

Additions to Solar System.

The known number of little members of the solar system continues to increase every year. Up to June last the number to which permanent designations had been given was 635. Many reported discoveries turn out to be simply the re-finding of asteroids already known. Fifteen instances of this kind occurred in 1906 and the first half of 1907. —Youth's Companion.

WETMORE AGAIN A SENATOR.

Rhode Island Deadlock Broken on Eighty-Fifth Ballot.

Providence, R. I.—George Peabody Wetmore was re-elected to the United States senate on the first ballot cast in both branches of the Rhode Island general assembly the other day, receiving a total of 68 votes. Col. Robert H. I. Goddard of this city, the Democratic and Lincoln Republican nominee, was given a total of 36 votes, while Col. Samuel P. Colt of Bristol received five votes.

The voting was a continuation of the balloting which occupied much of the time of the general assembly at the



GEORGE P. WETMORE

last session, which at the time of adjournment was still in deadlock. The first ballot of the session was the eighty-fifth in the contest.

Senator Wetmore was the Republican candidate for re-election, and as the Republicans have 72 votes to 39 of the Democrats and Lincoln party, a united vote, it was believed before the balloting began that he would be returned to Washington over Goddard. Both candidates were in the contest at the last session, but Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt polled a majority of the Republican votes.

Senator Wetmore lives in Newport. He was born in London in 1846 during the visit of his parents abroad. He was graduated from Yale in 1867, was governor of Rhode Island from 1885 to 1887 and was elected to the United States senate by unanimous vote in 1894. He was re-elected in 1901. He is a millionaire and a social leader.

A REMARKABLE CHIMPANZEE.

Takes Daily Bath and Eats Breakfast with Mistress.

London.—England is much interested in a young chimpanzee belonging to Miss A. F. Hall, which is being brought up with about as much care as would be bestowed on her if she was a human being.

Every morning, Miss Daisy, for that is the chimpanzee's name, has her bath. She is then dressed and conducted to the breakfast room of her



MISS DAISY

mistress' house, where she sits at the table with the family and feeds herself with a spoon.

For the balance of the day, she is subjected to humanizing and educational influences to which her mistress says she responds in a most satisfactory manner, so that she grows in knowledge and good breeding very rapidly.

Miss Hall has high aspirations for her little chimpanzee. She confidently expects to teach her to do a great many things no other chimpanzee ever has done. She declines to state the limit of the possibilities she conceives of when she thinks of Miss Daisy's future. It may be she hopes to send her to Girton college, where England's most aristocratic young women get their higher education.

Smokeless Coal.

A London inventor claims to have discovered a process for producing smokeless coal, apparently by distillation of coal at a low temperature. This, after filtration, is said to deposit a very brilliant substance, the heating properties of which are far greater than those of the original coal, and which is absolutely free from smoke and dirt. The inventor contends that efforts to overcome the smoke plague have hitherto been unsuccessful, because they have been made in the wrong direction, and that by the extraction of the smoke-producing material in coal before being burned, he has been successful in producing a smokeless coal. Sir W. B. Richmond, president of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke, has bought up this invention.

VEGETABLES IN NEW GUISE.

Appetizing Ways of Preparing the Odds and Ends.

To serve cold turnips attractively, heat a cupful of soup or good stock; add a cupful of bread crumbs and simmer for five minutes. Add the mashed turnips, two or three tablespoonfuls of cream and the requisite amount of salt and pepper. When thoroughly hot turn in the beaten yolk of an egg; cook for a minute or two longer and serve quickly.

If some of the large stalks of celery have been left from dinner and the cook does not desire to make them into soup stew them until tender in slightly salted water; then drain them through a colander and chop fine. Add cream, melted butter, beaten egg, and salt to taste, and to each pint of the mixture one level teaspoonful of baking powder that has previously been sifted into a little flour. If the batter is not of proper consistency, a little more flour may be added, for the mixture must be thick enough to drop properly from the end of a spoon into the deep fat in which it should be fried.

Even the radishes left on the table may be served attractively if this formula is followed: Let them cook until tender in just enough boiling water to cover them. Keep the saucepan securely covered until the radishes are done; then uncover and reduce the liquor one-half. Add an equal quantity of milk, and, when at the point of boiling, stir in the necessary amount of flour and butter to thicken the sauce appropriately. If you have never tried this experiment in cooking radishes the result will be certain to prove a pleasing surprise.

WHEN CARPET BECOMES BARE.

Devices by Which Its Usefulness May Be Prolonged.

In the case of a bare carpet three courses may be followed. A new one may be substituted, the old one being relegated to a room of less consequence; or a square may be put on top of the old; or a manipulation of the widths may be attempted, banishing the worn parts to obscure corners underneath rugs or pieces of furniture, where they will scarcely be seen and not trodden upon.

A word of advice may here be given about regulating the wear of stair carpet.

Each length of it should always be at least half a yard longer than actually required, to permit of changing the tread. In laying such a carpet for the first time have the surplus half yard at the top.

After the first time it is taken up, when relaying pull it over the step a few inches, and so on until the surplus half yard is all at the bottom; then the carpet could be reversed and this process repeated, with the result that some years will be added to the life of the carpet.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Iron rust can be removed with salt mixed with a little lemon juice.

For clothes that fade, put one ounce sugar of lead in a pail of rainwater. Soak overnight.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meat or fowls are boiled makes them tender. To clean decanters put a teaspoonful of salt in each decanter, moisten with vinegar, shake well to clean the inside of bottle, then rinse thoroughly with cold water.

When mixtures have been burned in granite ware half fill the utensil with cold water and add a little washing soda or soap powder. Heat slowly to the boiling point, then empty and wash as usual.

When a broom is beyond use for sweeping purposes it will be found excellent for scrubbing the kitchen floor. Go over the floor with the broom and hot suds, then mop with clear water. Never use a good broom for this purpose.

Frozen Souffle.

A frozen dessert which is a sort of first cousin to the soufflé family—in deed, it bears the family name—will be found a welcome change when one is tired of the more usual creams and sherbets.

Soak one-half box gelatine in one-half cup cold water. Beat the yolks of four eggs with one-half pint sugar, and add one pint fresh pineapple juice and another one-half pint sugar. Strain into a pan and put the pan inside another pan containing shaved ice or ice water. Dissolve the gelatine in one-half cup boiling water and strain it into the mixture. Beat this without stopping, and as it begins to thicken add one pint of cream which has been previously whipped and drained. Mold and freeze.

Baked Bean Salad.

Peel and slice fine eight small onions, pour cold water over them and press hard with the hands to remove the strong taste. Drain well and put in the salad bowl with three cups cold baked beans. Toss lightly, add a teaspoonful salt, a half teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls salad oil, a teaspoonful of white sugar and a small cup of vinegar. Mix. Garnish with olives, green or the ripe black ones, hard-boiled eggs sliced and lettuce.

Corn with Macaroni.

Break one-fourth of a package of macaroni into small pieces and cook in boiling salted water. Have ready one can of corn stewed and seasoned. Place the corn and macaroni in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish; moisten with one cupful of sweet milk, dot with bits of butter and bake until nicely browned.

HOW TO WASH CHAMOIS.

Gloves of That Kind Should Be Cleaned in Bath of Soapy Water.

Every woman is under the impression that chamois skin gloves are grand till she has tried to wash a pair. They are said to wash so easily that the one who has a pair seldom makes any attempt to keep them clean in the beginning. She is sure that all she has to do is to give them a careless scrubbing to make them as good as new that she doesn't take even the ordinary precautions. Wait till she has tried washing them just once, and then hear her denounce anything made of chamois skin forever after.

They can be washed to look like new, however, if one but knows the little trick of leaving the soap in to keep them soft. Again, it is bad policy to wash them on the hand, as they are sure to stretch this way. Rather cleanse them by the squeezing method, rolling them up in a little ball in the palm of the hand. Wash in several waters, all soapy, and finally pull into shape without rinsing. Do not stretch them in the least, but after working the fingers into shape hang them in a current of air, but not near heat of any kind. When dry give them a vigorous rubbing with a brush to bring up the nap.

OLD-FASHIONED STYLES LIKED.

Odd Shapes in China Are in Favor This Season.

Old-fashioned styles in china will prevail this season, and to the uninitiated much of the new dinner ware will appear cheap because the shapes are odd rather than pretty.

For this innovation possibly the craze for mission furniture in dining-rooms is responsible, for many of the designs are in keeping with this style of furnishing.

As to the decoration on these mission sets—small, plain-looking nosegays of flowers in one color are used throughout each service. This ornamentation is in just such plain shades as green, blue and red.

There is a marked change in the shapes of the dishes, for the square vegetable dishes and sauce boats, the latter made in one piece, with the dish it rests upon, have returned to favor.

Flat metal dishes follow the lines of the covered ones and are decidedly angular. Small butter plates are shaped square to match, and so are many of the smaller side platters.

Maple Sugar Cake.

This is a recipe not generally known, but it has been tried with great success. For the layers rub together one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar until they form a cream. Add the yolks of four eggs beaten lightly, three cupfuls of sifted flour, half a cupful of milk, the whites of the eggs whipped to a froth and lastly one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in jelly pans. For the filling boil one cupful of maple sirup until it threads. Pour slowly upon the white of one egg, which has been beaten stiff, beating steadily all the while. Continue beating until the mixture is cold and thick, then spread between the layers and on the top. If desired still richer stir half a cupful of butternuts, which have been chopped fine, into the filling just before spreading on the cake.

New Use for Table Oil-Cloth.

A woman who is always discovering things about the house that nobody else ever thought of says that the oilcloth used for kitchen tables makes an excellent floor covering if used over felt padding.

It has the merit, moreover, of coming in daintier patterns than the ordinary oilcloth used for kitchens. It can be kept perfectly clean by scrubbing with soapy water made from a good white soap. Do not rub the soap on the oilcloth itself, but instead make a strong suds. The strong yellow soaps used in most kitchens will soon wear off the luster of the oilcloth and make it dull and shabby looking. Wipe the floor perfectly dry with a clean soft cloth.

Turkish Delight.

Soak an ounce of gelatine for two hours in half a cupful of cold water. Dissolve two cupfuls of granulated sugar in half a cupful of cold water. As soon as it boils add the gelatine and cook steadily for 20 minutes. Flavor with the rind and juice of one orange and orange flower water or rose water. Turn into this wet with cold water and when set cut into squares. Roll in a mixture of cornstarch and confectioner's sugar. A few chopped nuts may be added to the sirup when it is taken from the fire.

New Idea in Napkin Rings.

An embroidered napkin ring is a pretty novelty. The design is worked in the solid satin stitch on heavy linen; then the lining is carefully basted along the edge, and this is buttonholed with small scallops, the buttonholing fastening the outside and lining together. One end is pointed and has a buttonholed loop at the extreme point. The other end is straight and a small pearl button is sewed on about two inches from the end. The loop fastens over this, and the ring is complete.

Dilly Varden Cake.

One cupful white sugar; one-half cupful of butter beaten to a cream, whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, one-half cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, flavor with lemon; beat the yolks of three eggs with 15 spoonfuls of powdered sugar; put the frosting on the cake as soon as removed from oven.

JAPANESE COLONY IN TEXAS.

Settlement Comprises 1,000 Acres—Many Japs Becoming Naturalized.

San Antonio, Tex.—Friction between the United States and Japan over the immigration of Japanese laborers to this country, which brought on race riots in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific slope, lends interest to the immigration of Japanese to Texas, through Mexico. The movement rose to a considerable importance in 1904 and 1905, and reached its climax in the early part of 1907, when great numbers of Japanese entered Texas. They came in



Japanese House in Texas.

bodies of 30 or 40 at a time, each group having a leader. As many as 400 or 500 of them were in San Antonio at one time last spring, and for several months displaced the negro servants, especially as coachmen. Then suddenly all of these men quit their positions and embarked on a trail for the northwest.

Many of the Japanese, however, who have come to Texas have come in good faith as settlers. Some of them, especially the colony at Webster, in Harris county, in this state, have signified their intention of becoming American citizens. The sixty-first district court of Harris county has granted to some of them preliminary papers as proof of the "declaration of intention." The question has been risen as to whether the Japanese are eligible to American citizenship. It is stated that a federal judge in a western Texas district has held that the Japanese are eligible, and it is probable that at the end of the term of qualified residence no objection will be made to the final naturalization.

This colony in Harris county occupies about 1,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation, the most of it being planted in rice. They also cultivate vegetables and fruits, and have proved themselves successful farmers. They have built themselves comfortable homes and have to a great extent adopted American customs. They have a Presbyterian church and a preacher trained at the Union Theological seminary in Virginia.

About four years ago a colony of Japanese settled on the Mitchell lake farms, south of San Antonio. The Mitchell lake farms are under irrigation and the Japanese have held their own with the Germans and the Bohemians, who have been the most successful farmers in this part of the country.

One of the most successful of this colony, named Porido, took advantage of the influx of his countrymen last winter and had some Japanese carpenters in the party build him a Japanese house. It is rather a quaint and graceful type of architecture and is well adapted to this climate. He lives there with his wife and two children. The oldest, a boy about three years of age, is the first Japanese child born in Texas.

LORD CURZON AN IRISH PEER.

Ex-Viceroy of India Elected to Vacancy in House of Lords.

London.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-viceroy of India, who by the recent



LORD CURZON.

election in Dublin became a representative Irish peer to fill the vacancy in the house of lords caused by the death of Lord Kilmaine, has a special interest for Americans in view of the fact that his wife, who died in 1906, was Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago. He is the eldest son of Rev. Alfred N. Holden Curzon, Baron Scarsdale, a country clergyman. Lord Curzon was born in 1859, educated at Eton and Oxford and entered politics in 1886, as a conservative representative for the "southport division of Lancashire." He traveled extensively in the east before he was made a viceroy, which office he held from 1898 until 1905.

The letter that we didn't write is never the one that we regret and try to get back out of the post office.

GOOD DINNER MENU

EASILY PREPARED BY THE AVERAGE COOK.

Everything, from the Caviare Canapes to the Delicious Dessert, Well Within the Range of a Modest Kitchen.

A delightful dinner for 12 persons, which was largely prepared by the practical hands of the hostess, may interest our readers. The centerpiece was a very large epergne of cut glass heaped with fruits, and the menu was as follows:

Canapes of Caviare.
Oyster Cocktail.
Clear Soup.
Roast Turkey with Chestnut Stuffing.
Giblet Gravy. Mashed and Stewed Potatoes.
Celery.
Cranberry Sauce.
Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower.
Walnut Salad on Lettuce, Mayonnaise.
Old-fashioned Suet Plum Pudding.
Brandy Sauce.
Neapolitan Ice Cream. Orange Sponge Cake.
Coffee.

The caviare canapes were made from half slices of rye bread. These were buttered and spread in three strips with caviare, minced white onion and chopped hard-boiled egg yolks. The caviare was in the center and the onion one side, and the eggs on the other, with a little chopped parsley over all.

The cocktails were made as usual, with oysters surrounded with tomato catsup and lemon, and served in tall glasses. The home-made sponge cake was a great success and can be duplicated by following this rule:

Orange Cream Layer Cake.
One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, which must be pulverized. Three eggs beaten entire with the sugar. It is wise to sift the sugar if at all lumpy. Sift 1½ cups of flour into the mixing bowl with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix the beaten eggs and sugar into the flour. Beat all together until light, adding half a cup of hot water and the juice and rind of half an orange.

Have the water on to boil and the orange prepared before the cake is begun. The other half of the orange will be needed for the filling. Therefore, grate the rind entirely and squeeze out all the juice, then measure half the rind thus grated for the cake and half the juice. While the cake is baking in layer tins or a shallow pan, which will allow it to cut in squares larger, the filling must be made.

Orange Cream Filling.
One large cupful of milk put on the fire to scald. Take two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of corn starch and a half teaspoonful of flour. Mix these dry and shake gradually into the hot milk. After it thickens—meanwhile it must be well stirred—add a beaten egg. Beat this in thoroughly, then add the grated rind and juice of the half orange. Cool and fill the cake when it, too, is cool. It will keep for several days.

Old-Fashioned Suet Pudding.
One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, either white or brown; one cupful of chopped beef suet, one cupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the cream, a pinch of salt, flour and spices. It must be made quite stiff with flour, noticeably so when dropped from the spoon. For spices use cloves, cinnamon and allspice, a teaspoonful each. For the fruit have ready a cupful of chopped raisins, of the seedless kind, a cupful of currants, a half cupful of sliced citron, a cupful of chopped figs. Grease two lard pails of small size. Allow room for swelling. Steam for an hour and a half. Weight the pails down with iron. Keep one pudding and reheat it another day.

For the sauce take one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, stirred together while melting. Add half a cupful of white sugar and two cupfuls of boiling water. Stir until the sauce has thickened. Then add the beaten yolks of two eggs after the sauce has been removed from the fire. Flavor with brandy or wine, or else lemon.

For Sunday Dinner.
This recipe makes a Sunday dinner and a wholesome, nourishing Monday luncheon. From the shoulder of lamb have 2½ pounds of meat cut in chop shape. Brown them nicely in a tablespoon of butter or drippings in a large kettle, preferably an iron one. Add two quarts of boiling water, one tablespoon of rice, one of flour, small onion, a little parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Cook slowly one hour, then make dumplings of one large cup of flour, sifted with one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and one of sugar, milk to make a soft dough, softer than biscuit dough, stir with a spoon; do not roll out or cut with knife, simply break off little pieces of dough and drop in boiling kettle; cover closely and cook for 20 minutes.

Paranip Balls.
Mash fine one pint of boiled parsnips, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a high seasoning of salt and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Stir over the fire until hot, take off and add one well-beaten egg. When cold make up into small balls, dip in egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry golden brown in deep fat or saute in a little fat.

Molasses and Cranberry Pie.
Four cups cranberries, chopped or put through food cutter, two and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup molasses, butter half the size of an egg, three tablespoonfuls corn starch wet with little cold water, one pint boiling water poured over starch, stirring as it thickens. Mix all together and bake with two crusts.

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"JIM CROW" AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

In the House of Representatives who is yet tainted with the memory of the "Lost Cause," endeavored to attach to the District Appropriation Bill a "Jim Crow" street car amendment.

It seems from the debate that was participated in by Southern Democrats that the colored people in this city are very distasteful to them while riding in the street cars.

The Bee would suggest, as it suggested before, Will the Southern Democratic members introduce a bill or an amendment to the District street car bill prohibiting certain Democratic members from the South from visiting the colored sporting houses in this city, and more especially "Mahogany Hall"? Why is it that certain Southern Congressmen seem to appreciate the company of these colored damsels, but seem to have a distaste for respectable colored men and women?

Now, if some of these gentlemen would stand upon the corner of Thirteenth and C streets at dark or between the hours of seven and daybreak they will no doubt cease in their efforts to establish "Jim Crow" cars in the District of Columbia.

CROSBY S. NOYES.

No death since that of the lamented McKinley has shocked the people of this city more than that of Crosby S. Noyes, Editor of the Evening Star of this city.

Mr. Noyes was a humanitarian, honest as well as bold. He knew no man by the color of his skin. He always stood on the side of right and justice and defended all those who were oppressed. Neither kings nor principalities stayed his pen if they were in the wrong. He advocated equality of citizenship for all, be they white or black.

The colored Americans in this country have lost a friend. He defended them at a time when they needed a friend. When the strong arms of this government were turned against colored Americans, when the midnight assassins struck them down, when Southern governments disfranchised them, Crosby S. Noyes came forth in their defense in season and out of season. In the name of ten millions of colored Americans and ninety thousand colored Americans in the District of Columbia The Bee tenders its condolence to his bereaved family, and may the God of humanity and the God of nature perpetuate his memory and guard his soul!

A GREAT MEETING.

Beyond all doubt the largest and the most representative meeting that has been held thus far by Republicans was at True Reformers' Hall last Monday night by the Home Rule, United Republican Clubs. It was a quiet meeting and every man came for the purpose of showing his appreciation.

The next meeting under the auspices of these clubs will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Dumbarton avenue, next Tuesday evening. Every

Republican who favors the Home Rule ticket is invited to be present and give his endorsement.

REPUBLICAN RALLY

(Continued from first page.)

and less in the Republican party if Taft is nominated. I want to say to you, my friends, if I thought that Mr. Chase was for any other man than Senator Foraker, as well as I like him I would do everything in my power to defeat him. I would turn against him just as hard as I am for him. When I think how bravely those colored soldiers went up San Juan Hill to save the nation from disgrace, and see how shamefully they were discharged, without honor, by the President, it makes my heart burn. Right here I want to say, if I ever support William Taft, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right arm become motionless where I now hold it.



MR. J. ORTWAY HOLMES.

Attorney Scott, after having spoken three quarters of an hour, concluded amidst the greatest applause and enthusiasm.

Mr. J. T. Newsom, of the Thirteenth District, was the next speaker, and said in part as follows:

We are now entering upon one of the most exciting and interesting political campaigns that this country has ever known.

This is a momentous period in our history: momentous for the vested interests of our country; momentous for our public institutions; momentous for the rights, the liberties and the protection of the Negro!

It, therefore, becomes us as men, it becomes us as citizens of a great and good country, to be watchful and united.

To my mind, this marks the crucial point in the political history of the Negro in America. Open toleration, if not secret connivance with the enemies of the Negro, has been formed by those in authority. Discrimination, oppression and wrong have been the order of the day. Ordinarily our battle cry should be "Measures, not men," with us henceforth it must be reversed; it must be "Men, not measures; principles, not parties." Of course, we have not seen measures; have we not seen platforms; yea, have we not seen the very Constitution itself ruthlessly trampled under foot in an effort to placate the Negro-hating element of the South?

When Diogenes, the Grecian philosopher, in broad daylight, with a lantern in his hand, was questioned as to what he was looking for, he replied that he was looking for a man, a noble man. It is the man, the true man, the man of conviction and courage, for whom we are looking today, in order to secure justice for the whole people. Such a man, we believe, is found in the person of United States Senator J. B. Foraker. This name, to the Negro, is an enchantment. What Negro is there in all this broad land of America, is so devoid of conscience and a sense of duty as to doubt that he does not love and rever the name of Senator Foraker? If any there be, let him rise and stand forth, as a sample of the basest of ingrates!

We may not be able to nominate Senator Foraker at the Chicago Convention; we can, at least, give him the loyal support which his unflinching fidelity to the cause of justice deserves, and as a last resort support the candidate of his choice. Friends, I had rather go down in glorious defeat than achieve inglorious success. As a race we must learn to stick to our friends. Gratitude is the fairest flower that blooms in the human breast, while ingratitude is stronger than traitors' arms. The Negro has been accused of lacking in gratitude to his friends. It is said that the late John Sherman went down to his death with a feeling of distrust against the Negro, caused by the desertion of certain Southern delegates at Chicago in '76, after they had received his money and he their promise of support.

But our friends are not all dead. There are others, besides Senator Foraker. This was shown by the debate in the House of Representatives a few days ago, when the Heflin amendment to the trackage bill was before the House. Read the page captioned "Views of People on Many Topics" in the Herald of this morning. Let so do report

ourselves that we may continue to win other friends like these. Now a word relative to the canvass for delegates to the Chicago Convention. Do you know that a tremendous and systematic effort is now being put forth by the Taft forces in this city to so divide our vote as to insure the election of the anti-Foraker delegates from the District of Columbia? It is true, gentlemen. A man, a doctor, a very estimable gentleman and friend of mine has announced himself as a Foraker candidate, when in reality he is at heart a Taft candidate and sympathizer, notwithstanding his disclaimer in a morning paper; and I warn you now, gentlemen, that a vote for that gentleman is a vote for Taft. I make the charge that he is a party to the scheme to weaken the Foraker strength in this city. There are other like efforts being put forth to defeat us. They are desperate. There is another ticket to which I desire to call your attention. It is a newcomer in the field. I call it the "Bat ticket." Bat ticket because it has Taft on one end and Foraker on the other—a Taft head and a Foraker tail. You have heard the story of the owl that was prowling around in earnest search of prey, when he came upon a bat. His first impulse was to eat it; but, on closer inspection, it appeared to him to be a mouse on one end and a bird on the other. "Last night," he said to himself, "I ate a mouse, and it gave me the nightmare; and as for birds, I am very fond of them; anyhow, because of its suspicious appearance, I think it wise not to touch it." So he refused to have anything to do with the thing. So I say to you, gentlemen, beware of the "Bat ticket"—you might be able to digest the bird end of it, but the bat end of it might lay heavy on your stomach and give you the nightmare. Because it is neither fish nor fowl, have nothing to do with it.

So, let us not divide our strength. Let us get together and stand together on election day, in order to be sure of two delegates from the District of Columbia. I am a Republican, and glory in the history and traditions of the grand old party. I am proud of the achievements, and I am eager for their triumphant success, in the ensuing presidential campaign; but I would rather vote for a Democrat than an unfriendly Republican. I would rather vote for Bryan than Taft, with his Greensboro and Kansas City speeches, approving the Southern election laws. But, we should not be compelled to vote for Democrats. If those gentlemen on the Taft side are true and loyal Republicans, let them not insist on foisting upon the party a candidate who is objectionable to a large part of our voting population. To do so brands them as enemies of the party's best interests; and hence they do not deserve our sympathy and support. There are lots of true and capable Republicans who can command the united support of the party.

We want home rule for the District of Columbia. We want also men who represent that idea. For years Mr. W. Calvin Chase has stood like a Horatio at the bridge, defending the rights and liberties of the colored race in the District. He has been the successful leader in some very important domestic matters lately, which ought to commend him not only to the confidence and support of the colored people, but to the whites as well. I refer to his admirable and successful fight for the removal of Chancellor as superintendent of our schools. Twenty-five years ago, away down in Texas, I read of the wonderful fighting abilities and courage of this man. His success has been marvelous. He was fighting then, and is still fighting now, and will do honor to Mr. Hopewell H. Darnelle or any white man who runs on the ticket with him. Let us elect them our delegates to Chicago. They represent our views. They cannot be bought.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was the next speaker. Mr. Jones gave a review of governments and their duties toward their own citizens. He referred to the party of Lincoln, Sumner, Grant, Langston and Douglass. He told what the other candidates for delegates had not done, and asked what their claims were in asking for the suffrages of the people for delegates. He never saw so many statesmen in his life until now. He spring up every four years. He said that some of the gentlemen in the running were his friends, but he must admit that they had no claim upon the people. He related an amusing story on Dr. Wilder that created much merriment, and concluded by relating what W. Calvin Chase had done for the colored people. Mr. Chase said he, when Commissioner Wight stated that ninety thousand colored people in this city were equal to the criminal conditions of any city; they regard life of no value whatever, and stated that they were worse than safe-crackers. W. Calvin Chase was the man who appeared before President McKinley and had him removed.

When an order had been issued to "Jim Crow" colored citizens in the recently erected public comfort stations, my friends Chase and Scott appeared before the Commissioners and had the order revoked. When over fifteen hun-

dred teachers, five hundred or more of whom were colored, were on the verge of collapse, it was the persistent efforts of W. Calvin Chase that got the teachers relief. When colored men were discriminated against in the jury box it was W. Calvin Chase and your humble servant that had the condition changed. Where were Wilder, Horner, Murray, Tindale and Flathers? Oh, yes, these gentlemen said, Oh, we can't do that, it might create strife; but W. Calvin Chase did not care about strife. He thought of his people and how they were oppressed, and changed these conditions.

W. Calvin Chase was the next introduced, and received a tremendous ovation. He said he was glad that he was born and reared in the city of Washington, and that he did not have to leave his home to keep from being known, and crowd out other people. I don't propose to be crowded out, said he. We have had too much of this crowding out of our citizens for other people; but the time has come for us to do some crowding. We are asleep, said Mr. Chase, and while you are asleep the invaders are running away with our city. Awake! I say, and be on the watch and defend our rights, our liberties, and the cause of humanity. Someone in the audience asked him to what church he belonged. I belong to that church that believes in man and man's humanity to man. I belong to that church that believes in equality of citizenship irrespective of the complexion of your skin and the kink in your hair. I believe in the common people and the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow. Take from me the so-called temperance advocates, because I know many of them to be hypocritical, and insincere. These men in Congress, or many of them, who want the "Jim Crow" car law should first withdraw their support from Mahogany Hall and cease their visits there; then they can talk about "Jim Crow" car laws in the District of Columbia. Let me impress upon you all the importance of registering your vote. The nomination of Mr. Flathers means Clover, the Negro-hating Democrat. Flathers is Clover, and Clover is Flathers; so be on the lookout. Dr. Wilder and the Flathers ticket are the Taft tickets, and they should say so and not prevaricate. Someone said that Horner hasn't gotten his seat warm as yet.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chase's address Chairman Bowie declared the meeting adjourned.

Continued from first page.

Mr. Griggs—The gentleman says the leading hotel is a Democratic hotel?

Mr. Heflin—Does the gentleman believe in white children and negroes going to the same school?

Mr. Campbell—My children go to the same school that the colored children in my ward go to in the city of Pittsburgh, Kan.

Mr. Heflin—Does the gentleman believe in that?

Mr. Campbell—I do, or I would not send my children there.

Mr. Heflin—Does the gentleman believe in their worshipping in the same church?

Mr. Campbell—There are colored people who worship in the same church I do.

Mr. Heflin—Does the gentleman believe in marriage between the races?

Mr. Campbell—No, sir. There is a vast difference between social equality and political equality. I would not permit my daughter to marry some white men.

Mr. Beall, for Texas—Would you permit her to marry any colored man?

Mr. Campbell—No, sir; I would not do that any more than you would do it. But I would permit the colored man to exercise political rights under the Constitution, along by my side. I believe the right to attend school and to ride upon street cars is a political right.

Mr. Clark, of Florida—I regret very much that this discussion has been given a political aspect. I regret the gentlemen have shown feeling upon this question. It is not a question for attempts to achieve political advantage. It is purely an economic question, and what it does for both races. I mean to say to the gentleman from Kansas that last Sunday afternoon an old Negro man living in this city came to my office and spent the afternoon with my wife and myself. And I have not spent a more pleasant afternoon for years. He belonged to my father, and he was the first human being that ever carried me out into the yard after my birth.

"I love that old Negro man, and in a contest between him and others I would protect him. That is a sentiment that you do not understand, and cannot understand. But there is a vast difference in that sentiment, which every man upon this side of the House who lives near or south of the Potomac River can understand, and the sentiment that his children and mine are to sit side by side in school. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama is not an attack on the Negro race. It is not unjust to them.

The claims of the Southern people that separate accommodations did not

mean unequal accommodations, Mr. Olcott, of New York, declared to be untrue. He insisted that the accommodations for Negroes were not equal to those given the whites.

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Dr. Delageniere, lecturing at the Academy of Medicine at Paris, said that it was possible to live without a stomach, but judging from the figures which he quoted many will not dispose of that organ. Of ten cases in which Dr. Delageniere removed the stomach entirely, four did not live and the rest survived from seven months to three and one-half years, and only one, who is in good health, lived to attend to his daily occupation.

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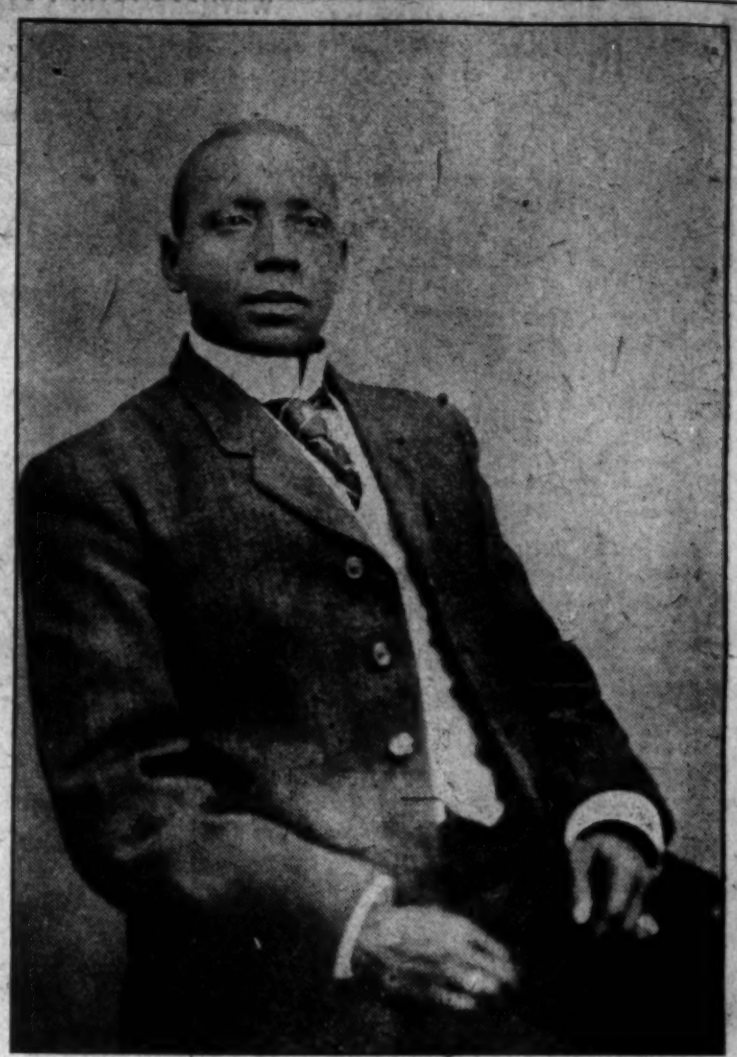
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THOMAS L. JONES, ESQ.



ATTORNEY PERRIE W. FRISBY.



J. T. C. NEWSOM.

the subject which was discussed at the Forum not many Sundays ago was "whether or not Negroes should enter the army under white officers."

Although the "Jim Crow" car law went into effect about the middle of the month at Oklahoma, it is said that the street cars are only equipped with signs which can be moved.

Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit betting on horse races and all other forms of gambling in the District of Columbia.

Police Captain John N. Pickel, at St. Louis, Mo., has prepared a bill to be introduced in the municipal assembly requiring all men in street cars to remain standing until every woman is seated, under penalty of a fine.

Fifty persons were made sick at Solon, near Salina, Kan., last week by eating canned food at a dinner given at a hotel in that place.

The solemn and final services for the dead prelate, Bishop Satterlee, D.D., LL.D., were held last Tuesday afternoon at the Pro Cathedral Church of the Ascension on Massachusetts avenue.

From the way things are moving the poor is slowly but surely being pushed to the wall.



The highly accomplished daughter of Mrs. A. M. Pitts, of 118 Clark street, Atlanta, Ga., was united in holy wedlock to Mr. George B. Maddox, of the same city, Wednesday evening, January 15, 1908, at the home of the bride.

The bride, Miss Bessie Ma Pitts, was a teacher in the Atlanta University and highly accomplished in music. Her host of friends wish her much happiness.

Mr. D. W. Thomas was agreeably surprised on his birthday anniversary, the occasion was a surprise tendered by Mrs. Martha Murdoch. A host of his friends were present to wish him many happy returns.

Games and dancing were the amusements and the evening closed after partaking of the viands from a well-prepared repast.

Mr. John Gray, of 46 Missouri avenue, died Monday, February 17, at 4:45 a.m. The deceased, who was ill only twelve days was the beloved son of Alfred and the late Marion V. Gray, formerly of Alexandria.

He was buried February 19 at 11 a.m. from his late residence, and from thence to Roberts Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., followed by a host of friends and relatives. He was laid to rest with his mother and relatives, where he sleeps in peace.

The testimonial to Prof. J. T. Layton has been postponed until May 11.

Mr. Lewis H. Douglass has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury against the discrimination in the lunch room.

Mrs. B. A. Ray, wife of Rev. W. A. Ray, D.D., pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D. street southwest, left Wednesday at 3:40 p.m. over the Pennsylvania Railroad, via St. Louis, for Calvert, Texas, where her father is reported as being very ill, having sustained internal injuries from a falling bridge. Dr. Ray accompanied Mrs. Ray as far as Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. W. D. Norman, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, will speak to the women at the Christian Association, cor. Four and a Half street and Maryland avenue southwest, Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 4:30 o'clock. All women of the city are cordially and earnestly invited to attend these meetings every Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dabney, at their residence on Third street northwest, entertained last Wednesday evening several of their friends. Mrs. Dabney was beautifully gowned, as well as their guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Sewell, Mrs. Richardson, Lawyer and Mrs. Ricks, Mr. and Mrs. George Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Freeman, Mrs. Stella White, Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. Louisa Richardson, Miss Lottie Brown, Miss Bradford, Mr. Columbus Sewell, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Miss M. Cannon, Mrs. K. S. Adams, Mr. Raymond Ward and Mr. A. Gray.

Lawyer A. W. Scott has returned from Philadelphia, where he was called to attend to some legal business.

Mrs. A. S. Tinsley, of Richmond, Va., is in Washington and expects to make it her home.

Mrs. Blanche Moore has returned to her home, Philadelphia, Pa., pleased with her visit to this city.

Mr. H. S. Jones, of Baltimore, spent a few days in this city last week.

Miss B. Rudd, of this city, received many social honors while visiting in Canada.

THE RIFFLERS.

One of the most enjoyable as well as the most unique entertainment Washington has ever known was the Mid-Winter Picnic given by the Riffers at the Auditorium, Eighth street southeast, Friday, February 27, from 6 to 12 p.m. The hall was decorated with pine trees to represent woods.

The ladies were dressed in outing costume (summer attire), gentlemen in two-piece suits (duck pants, white shoes etc.), with straw hats.

At 10:30 o'clock the dance was stopped, the floor covered with canvas, and everyone proceeded to spread the lunch (which each lady was requested to provide for herself and escort) and eat in real picnic style, everyone sitting on the "ground."

Ice cream was served by the Riffers to the gentlemen for themselves and their ladies.

Everyone was requested to bring a tin cup and spoon, and spring water and lemonade were plentifully served to all.

After the lunch was over the canvas removed and all the "grounds" cleared of refuse everybody "lined up" for a grand promenade and as the line passed the Riffers each lady was presented with a fan on which were the pictures of the club members as a souvenir.

One of the most entertaining features of this novel affair was the Riffers Tin Cup Two-Step, in which the members of the club were seen at their best.

Among the guests were: Judge and Mrs. Terrell.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Evans.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce.

Mrs. R. C. Bruce.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Curtis.

Miss Tessie Lee.

Dr. F. J. Shadd, Sr.

Miss Lulu Love.

Dr. Milton Francis.

And about four hundred others of Washington's elite.

From bud to leaf, from flower to branches dry,

The seasons hike and years and youth speed by.

To man and nature changeless laws apply

Till Leap Year comes then all things go awry.

THE RIFFLERS.

Ernest R. Amos, William A. Baltimore, Dr. William L. Board, Dr. Carroll A. Brooks, Charles F. M. Browne, James C. Burris, Maj. Arthur Brooks, E. Leo Cook, William J. De Catur, Walter Dyson, Charles T. Ferguson, Edward B. Henderson, Charles L. Harris, William A. Joiner, Dr. William S. Lofton, Fred D. McCracken, William L. Pollard, Dr. Albert Ridgeley, George L. Sadgwar, A. Kiger Savoy, Dr. Ferman J. Shadd, Jr., Walter J. Singleton, Dr. William A. Wells, Garnet C. Wilkinson, James C. Wright.

RULES GOVERNING THE OUTING.

Rule 1. A response is desired on or before February 15, 1908.

This being Leap Year, you are requested to submit the name of a gentleman you wish to be invited as your escort, the pleasure of such an outing depending much upon the congeniality of the company.

Upon the return of the card of acceptance, Cards of Admission will be furnished each lady for herself and escort, which must be presented at the door.

Rule 2. Guests are expected to appear in outing costume (summer attire): Gentlemen in two-piece suits, with straw hats or outing caps; ladies in summer dress, light colors preferred. Dress suits or evening dress prohibited.

Note: Ample dressing rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, in charge of reliable attendants, will be provided.

Rule 3. Each lady will provide a light lunch for herself and escort, and each guest must come provided with a tin cup and spoon.

Rule 4. Gentlemen will be admitted to Main Hall on presentation of their coat room check, for which a small charge will be made.

Ladies will be furnished with coat room checks free.

Rule 5. Resident gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will not be admitted.

Rule 6. The Club reserves the right to reject the name of any gentleman who has previously declined to take part.

Rule 7. Guests having out-of-town visitors for whom invitations are desired will please notify the Club at the earliest time possible.

Rule 8. Address all communications to THE RIFFLERS, 716 S. street N. W.

P. S.—No carriages.

Directions for Reaching the Hall.

1. Take Navy Yard or Anacostia car to Eighth and G streets, southeast, walk or run one-half square north on Eighth street, east side. Stop on arriving at Hall. Car fare a nickel.

2. Come early.

DISTRICT DELEGATES — HOW THE CANDIDATES STAND.

Before the time for the election of delegates in the District of Columbia takes place there will be tickets made and smashed. There are all kinds of rumors afloat as to the different states that will be smashed before the election.

Dr. Wilder thus far is without a running mate, and being the avowed candidate of the Administration, colored Republicans are staying shy of him.

Messrs. Horner and Flathers are no doubt the candidates of the Administration, same as Dr. Wilder.

Mr. Perry Carson, janitor of the District Building, is supporting Mr. Horner, and if Horner was not for Mr. Taft M. Carson would not support him and neither could Dr. Tindale, the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, afford to support a Foraker advocate, as Mr. Horner claims that he is. It is not quite evident that Mr. Flathers is Mr. Bieber's choice, and Mr. Bieber is supporting the Taft push because he is in the hopes of controlling the patronage.

The Bee is aware that Mr. Bieber has endeavored from the start to make terms with the Administration and he has succeeded, and for that reason alone he will endeavor to elect two Taft delegates. The Republicans throughout the city will be on the lookout at all the polls and count every ballot that is deposited.

The Home Rule United Republican Clubs will have twenty watchers at every polling precinct and see that no frauds are committed.

Mr. Collins, a member of the election committee, has insisted that each candidate be permitted to have one judge or representative in the voting booths. It is quite evident that Mr. Collins wants a fair election. He is the only member of the committee that insists on giving each candidate representation.

Mr. Bieber said some time ago that quite likely two white men would be elected.

Colored Republicans should see to it that every colored Republican registers. Before any Republican votes let him say to the watchers on the outside for whom he is voting.

MEETING AT TUSKEGEE.

The Yearly Conference of Workers at Tuskegee.

Booker T. Washington Makes a Hopeful Address and Farmers and Others Report Progress — Declarations Adopted.

Tuskegee, February 19.—(Special)—Booker T. Washington opened the sixteenth annual session of the Negro Convention to the farmers. He spoke to them of the seeds which it has been the custom of the Agricultural Department at Washington to send to the conference for distribution every year.

"These seeds," he said, "are not sent out by the government as a charity. They are given you to encourage you that you can see the difference between getting your vegetables out of the soil and buying them in the store."

A large number of Negro farmers who had come to the conference with samples of the vegetables they had raised took advantage of these remarks to hand or lift up for the inspection of Washington and the conference samples of the beets and the turnips they had grown during the past year from the seeds they had obtained the year before.

"I do not believe farmers who raise turnips and beets like these on their farms will suffer for want of something to eat," Washington continued. "I want all of you to take these seeds and go home and do likewise."

Rain and cold discouraged a good many of the Negroes in the surrounding country from attending the conference this year. There was not the usual assortment of wagons, carts and ox-teams on the grounds of the Normal School when the sessions opened today. But it did not discourage the farmers who came from a distance. They came from Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee. Wherever the fame of the school has spread men came to the conference to see and to hear and to tell what they had accomplished toward improving their condition.

Before he proceeded to his annual address Washington cautioned the members of the conference about the importance of telling the truth.

"There is a great temptation, when a man gets on his feet to speak to a crowd," he said, "to state the thing a little stronger than it is. It seems to me it's harder to tell the truth to a large number of people than to one man. We want the truth here, as far as we can get it."

This sentiment was strongly endorsed by G. W. Jeter, a preacher from near Milledge, who owns 420 acres of land.

Washington, explaining the purpose of the conference as it was originally started, said that it was for the purpose of encouraging the people to struggle on and improve their condition by showing them actual examples of men and women who had succeeded.

"Some people," he said, "criticize us because we try to look at the bright side of things and emphasize the successes of our people rather than their failures. Now, God knows that we have troubles enough. We have them every day. And that's the reason it

seems to me we can afford to take one day in the year to look to the bright side of things, to measure our successes and get some hope to carry us through the next twelve months. When a man makes up his mind that he is going to die, you know, there is no medicine can cure him. Well, it is just so with a race. We must go patiently and hopefully forward. You know what the Bible says: 'Keep overcoming evil with—what is it the Bible says?—with good. That's right.'"

In the course of his address Washington emphasized the importance of the temperance movement and urged the Negroes to do all in their power to assist in the enforcement of the law. He spoke of the peaceful relations between the races which had existed during the past year.

"Perhaps the greatest element of good so far gotten out of these annual Negro conferences," said Washington, "has been a determination on the part of the masses of our people to improve their material, educational, moral and religious condition. The masses of our people, especially in this part of the South, are thoroughly convinced that they have it within their power to make improvements in these directions. So long as a race is hopeful and cheerful, it will find its place and its reward in the world. It is hard to help a race that does not believe that it can succeed and has a future. These conferences, attended as they are by representative men and women from all sections of the South, have demonstrated above everything else that nothing can discourage or dampen the spirit and ambition of our people in the direction of improving their condition."

"We may congratulate ourselves that this has been a year for the most part of peace and good will between the races in this country, and especially in the South. While here and there there have been outbreaks of violence and lawlessness, we may congratulate ourselves that, in nine-tenths of the centers of population in the South a friendly and helpful spirit exists between the races."

"We must not overlook the fact that we occupy mainly as laborers and agricultural workers nearly one-fourth of the physical territory of this country. We will not be permitted long to occupy such a large proportion of one of the richest countries in the world unless we demonstrate that we can get as much out of this territory, and especially out of the soil, as any other race. Men may draw racial and color lines, but soil and rain and sunshine yield their riches as readily to the toil of the black hand as to the white hand."

"I am sure that each one gathered here joins with me in expressing gratitude for the way of temperance that has swept through the entire South. The closing of the barrooms, the getting rid of whiskey, means the industrial, physical, moral and religious protection and strengthening of our race. Our leaders especially should see to it that they do their full share throughout the South in seeing that the laws guarding the manufacture and sale of whiskey are strictly obeyed. Our people have made much progress in the past forty years. The absence of whiskey in my opinion is going to enable them to make still greater progress in the near future."

"We must not fail to call the attention of the public officials constantly to the need of better educational opportunities at Tuskegee today with an exultation in the country districts where the majority of our people live. It is impossible for our race, or any race, to be contented on the farm unless there is a school that is in session long enough each year to enable the children to get some benefit. It is impossible for our race or any race to be contented in the rural districts without a school term long enough each year to enable the children to get some benefit out of it. The neglect of school facilities in the country causes many of the people to move to the cities and towns where they are not as well thought of as in the country. Some people argue that education hurts the Negro. Certainly a little education will hurt him more than much education. Education in the schoolroom should be closely connected with life in the home and on the farm. In most sections of the South our people are to be commended for their efforts to extend the school term and build new schoolhouses."

"We must never suffer ourselves to grow despondent or embittered. We must keep our faces turned toward the sunrise, and not toward sunset."

Reports from the farmers showed that the conditions of the rural schools had greatly improved during the past 12 months. Twenty school houses have been erected in Macon county for which the Negroes themselves have subscribed about half of the money. There is now a nine months school in Macon. At some of the schools farms have been started which have been worked by the pupils, and in this way money enough to complete the buildings and prolong the school terms has been obtained.

At Sweet Gum the school farm raised a bale of cotton on a four acre strip. The farmers have rented eight acres, which they propose to farm next year

OPPORTUNITY For Young Men

There is a growing demand at lucrative salaries in all sections of the country, and especially in the South, for young men trained in agriculture. The demand for the graduates from this department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is so far in excess of the supply that we are offering special inducements to graduates of other schools, and persons sufficiently advanced in the academic branches to come here and pursue the courses in agriculture, including Farm Work, Dairying, Live Stock Raising, etc. An opportunity will be given a few earnest young men to work out all of their board while taking a course.

Those interested can secure full information by addressing
Booker T. Washington, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

The Third and Fourth District Republicans will meet next Tuesday night in Odd Fellows Hall, Twenty-eighth and Dumbarton avenue, West Washington. This is a meeting of the Home Rule United Republicans.

All persons who believe in and want home rule should be at his meeting.

Among the speakers will be: Dr. Charles H. Marshall, Hopewell H. Darneille, Esq., Editor W. Calvin Chase, and others.

Randall Bowie, Chairman.

Jesse Foster, Vice Chairman.

Perri W. Frisby, Secretary.

for the benefit of the school.

Sam Baker, of Elmore county, said that he had not been to the conference for six years. Six years ago, when he came here, he had \$2 in his pocket and he was out of debt and he felt pretty well off, but what he had seen had made him dissatisfied. Since that time he had purchased a tract of land and had a home of his own, and now he felt entitled to speak, and so he had come back.

S. T. Porvo, a farmer of Montgomery county, said he had paid for eighty acres since last year. But he reported that there was no school house in his community yet, and school was held in the church. He promised that before next conference he would do something to get a school building.

I. D. Poo, another farmer from Ramer, who claims to own 200 acres, says that he "stocked" one of his farm houses for a school building.

Nearly all the farmers reported that their neighbors were buying farms.

Joe Parker, of Kowaliga, said that within a radius of five miles of his home there were thirty-three Negroes who owned their own farms. Similar reports were received from other parts of the State indicating that there is a constantly growing class of thrifty Negro farmers.

Lewis Gilbert, of Prospect, Tenn., has 150 acres, for which he has been paying \$3.80 an acre.

J. D. McDuffie, of Ocala, Fla., is the owner of 647 acres from which he shipped sixty-five carloads of canteloupes and watermelons last year. The previous year he shipped one hundred and one carloads, he said. The conference gave him a severe cross-examination, but he seemed to understand his business.

J. N. Sanifer, of Ethelsville, Pickens county, who always comes to the conference with something new from his community, brought a handsome homespun blanket this year which he said his wife had spun from wool grown on his farm. He also had a goat yoke of which he presented Washington a model.

One of the most interesting incidents of the session was a short address by J. H. Dillard, the general secretary of the trustees of the Jeanes Fund, a sum of \$1,000,000 which has been given, the interest of which is to be used to aid the rural schools. Mr. Dillard was formerly dean of Tulane University, New Orleans. He is a Virginian by birth, however, and has been all his life, as he said himself in the schools.

"Dr. Washington has told you," he said, "about my work. It is an attempt to improve the rural districts. There is a new movement in education sweeping over the country. It means that we must try to wed academic culture to work. That is true of the white people just as much as it is true of the blacks. You must get together and organize to help carry on this work."

At the conclusion of the session a series of declarations was adopted, nearly three thousand packets of garden seeds sent by Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington were distributed among the farmers, so as to encourage them to diversify their crops and raise their own food supplies; and an old-fashioned Southern barbecue for the refreshment of the delegates was served them before starting for their homes.

The declarations urge the Negroes to own property; to improve farming facilities; not to pass good business opportunities; to educate their children; to keep before the Negroes high standards of morality; gratification at the prohibition movement, and a practice of the elemental virtues.

Tomorrow the Workers' Conference will be held. The discussions will be participated in by leading educators, white and black, and many others interested in work among the Negroes.

Miss Abbie A. P. Syphax Greenwich formerly of this city, but now living in Jersey City, N. J., has been in the city several days the guest of her son Mr. Douglass P. Syphax. Mrs. Greenwich is no doubt the richest woman in the United States. Her monthly income on her real estate is over five hundred dollars. Mrs. Greenwich has had a most delightful time during her stay in the city. Many teas have been given in her honor. She left the city Thursday for Jersey City.

DR. CORROTHERS' SOLUTION.

Dr. Corrothers proposes a solution for the complicated political situation in the District of Columbia. The proposition is to hold a central convention, representatives to be selected from the various political organizations, representing each election district; said delegation to be seated upon the recommendation of a credential committee upon the payment of a small fee. The credential committee to be appointed one by each candidate. The fund accruing from the small sums to be paid to be used to defray the expenses of the convention; remainder to help elect the candidate nominated by the convention named above.

Galbraith Church, Sixth street between L and M streets, has just closed one of the most successful revivals in its history. More than one hundred souls were converted and added to the church. The church is in the best condition financially and numerically speaking in its history. Large crowds from all sections of the city continue to attend the services.

For the last three Sundays the pulpit has been filled by bishops from several denominations, the second Sunday in February by Bishop Alstock of Ala.; third Sunday by H. M. Turner, D.D., L.L.D., senior bishop of A. M. E. Ch., and last Sunday by Bishop J. W. Smith, D.D., the only resident bishop in the Nation's Capital since the death of Bishop Satterlee.

Bishop Smith's worth and influence grow upon the capital city of the nation daily.

Dr. Corrothers, the pastor, will begin a new series of sermons Sunday morning March 1, at eleven o'clock; subject, "Victory of Faith." The public is invited.

JONES SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE.

First and L. Streets.

Program.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Prayer (chant).

Chorus, "God Is Good," school.

Flag salute, school.

Quartet, "Life's Railroad to Heaven," Misses A. Garrett, E. Taylor, S. Johnson, K. Jones.

Gem, "Washington," school.

Recitation, "Washington," Miss E. Blackwell.

Solo and chorus, "Mount Vernon Bells," Misses A. Garrett, E. Taylor, S. Johnson, K. Jones.

Recitation, "The Minute Men."

Recitation, "Our Washington," Joseph Pleasant.

Chorus, "The Red, White and Blue," school.

Exercise, nine girls.

Quartet, "My Old Kentucky Home," Miss Garrett and others.

Recitation, "Early Days of Washington," William Cardozo.

Recitation, "Washington," E. Wood.

Recitation, "Washington," Josephine Green.

"Washington's Boyhood," Jessie Hail-stalk.

Solo and chorus, "The Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Ella Taylor and others.

Address, "Lessons from the Life of Washington," Rev. Rosser, of Miles Chapel.

Mary Logan, pianist.

Miss E. A. Chase, principal.

"ALL ALONE."
(Mutterseelen allein.)

Moderato con espress.

Voice: The moon looks down up on the wave, And
Es blickt so still der Mond mich an, es

Piano: calm - ly flows the Rhine, The fish - er boy now spreads his nets Be-
fließt so still der Rhein, der Fi - scher Kna - be steht im Kahn so

poco ritard. *pp* *p* *f* *p*

neath the pale moon - shine. I sit with in my si - lent room And list the waves' low
mit - ter - see - len al - lein. Ich sitz am Ko - chen trau - rig bang im stil - len Kam - mer.

rit. *p* *pp* *dim.*

molto calando. *e poco.*

tono, I can not mind my spinning-wheel, For I am all a - lone, Were
lein, das Räd - chen mir nicht schmerzen will, so mut - ter - see - len al - lein, Wärest

pp *molto calando.*

(a pp.)

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DRESS SHIELDS

Every pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields is warranted. When properly used, we will not only refund money paid for shields that are not perfect, but will hold ourselves responsible for any resulting damage to gown. Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size. Send for our Dress Shield Book. It is worth reading. Sent free on application.

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DOUBLE COVERED
FEATHER WEIGHT
WASHABLE
ODORLESS NO RUBBER.

W. B. CORSETS
The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Medium) of Imported Coutil \$2.00
Nuform 403 (Medium) of Coutil \$1.00
Nuform 447 (Medium) of White Coutil 3.00
Erect Form 720 (Medium) of Coutil \$1.00
Nuform 738 (Medium) of Imported White Coutil or Balmain 2.00
Nuform 406 (Medium) of Coutil \$1.50

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Milk remains fresh longer in a shallow basin than it would if kept in a deep jug.

To clean a clothes line boil it in soap suds containing soda, then rinse and hang it out to dry.

Baking tins should be washed as clean as possible with a strong solution of soda, and then scoured with a piece of pumice stone. This will keep them in excellent condition.

Combs soon split if washed. A stiff nail brush is a good thing for cleaning them. After using the brush take a damp cloth and with it wipe between each tooth of the comb.

To clean knives easily take a flat cork, dip it in slightly moistened knife powder and with it rub up and down the blade till all stains are removed. Then wipe with a duster.

When not in use, scrubbing brushes should be turned bristles downward. Thus the water will run out of them and the will dry, whereas if they are placed on their backs the water would soak into the wood and loosen the bristles.

To clean brass excellent results may be obtained by rubbing first with a paste made of powdered bathbrick and paraffin, and then with bathbrick alone. Another plan, also very successful, is to use lemon juice and powdered chalk in the same manner as the bathbrick and paraffin.

NEW FOR THE BREAKFAST.

Left-Over Peas with Eggs Make Relishable Dish.

When peas are left over a good breakfast dish can be made by trussing them in butter over the fire and serving them with poached eggs on top.

Another appetizing way to cook eggs is to cream them.

Boil 12 eggs until hard enough to cut into slices.

Put around the bottom and sides of a baking dish some crusts of bread, cut thin.

Put in the eggs with alternate layers of grated bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper and salt.

Into a saucepan put one-quarter of a pound of butter rubbed in one large tablespoonful of flour with some chopped parsley, a seasoning of onion, salt, pepper and one gill of cream. Stir over the fire until the ingredients begin to boil, then pour it over the eggs.

Cover the top with grated bread crumbs, place in the oven, and when the top is sufficiently browned serve at once.

Uncooked Candy.

Into the whites of four eggs stir as much confectioner's sugar as will make the mixture like a soft dough. This can be used as a foundation for a great many kinds of candy. Put it

out on a molding board and form into balls, which can be dipped into melted chocolate and made into chocolate creams. A piece put between a split date with the seed removed and the whole rolled in either pink or white granulated sugar forms another. A piece put between two half kernels of English walnut makes another. Chopped nuts mixed in the dough and then cut in squares forms another. Putting a little red sugar in the mixture as you stir it makes a lovely pink color, which you can arrange in layers between the white and cut into squares. These are only a few of its uses. Use any flavoring extract desired, but in small drop quantities.

Health Hints.

For unbroken chilblains rubbing with damp salt is one of the best remedies known.

Onions are a tonic for the nerves, but people will be forever prejudiced because of their color.

A few grains of coffee burned on hot coals will purify the air in a sick room and drive away any odor.

Don't wear bracelets so tight that they affect the circulation or so loose that they rub on the wrist joints.

A small onion eaten raw before retiring will often result in a restful sleep, as onions are excellent nerve soothers.

Baked Fish.

Clean, wash and dry the fish and sprinkle the inside with salt. Cut gashes in the side two inches apart and the fish in letter S shape. Rub with salt, pepper and melted butter and put a piece of salt pork in each gash in the side. Put in oven to bake and baste often. Add following dressing: Take cupful of cracker crumbs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one saltspoon salt, one of pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped pickle, one tablespoonful parsley and one tablespoonful of onion juice. Add hot water to moisten.

Hot Chicken Salad.

One tablespoonful of butter, melt, add one tablespoonful of flour mixed with a pinch of salt, a little pepper, cayenne, and if liked celery salt, or for a change a few drops of onion juice. Use about a cup of milk to make a cream. Stir in a beaten egg, then carefully a cup of chopped chicken meat. Don't stir much after adding the meat. Yolk is good instead of chicken, and lamb can be used, but cut it into little dice instead of chopping it. Serve on toast or with fried potatoes.

To Remove Grease from Silk.

Woolens, paper, floors, etc., take French chalk, grate thickly over the spot, cover with brown paper, set on it a hot flat iron and let it remain until cool; repeat if necessary. The iron must not be so hot as to burn the paper or cloth. Common chalk may be used, but of course it is not so good.

agru. *p*

1 with thee, or thou with me, My fish - er boy you'd own,.....
du bei mir, oder ich bei dir, du lie - ber Kna - be mein,.....

mf e agitato.

you, nor I, would sad - ly sigh, That we were all a - lone!..... Were
stündet nicht dort, ich sass nicht hier, so mut - ter - seelen - al - lein!..... Wärst

I with thee, or thou with me, My fish - er boy you'd own,..... Nor
du bei mir, und ich bei dir, du lie - ber Kna - be mein,.....

you, nor I, would sad - ly sigh, That we were all a - lone!.....
stündet nicht dort, ich sass nicht hier, so mut - ter - seelen - al - lein!.....

"All Alone."

FOR FINE CANDIES

PROPER WAY TO MAKE FRENCH FONDANT.

Recipe Given Here, in Respect of Materials and Quantities, is Intended for the Beginner at Making Dainties.

As fondant is the foundation for all the fine French candies, a good working knowledge of how to make it is essential. Molasses candy can be made on a damp day, fondant never. The materials needed are the best granulated sugar for the cream, a small quantity of confectioner's sugar to be used in the kneading, vegetable color pastes that can be purchased at any first-class confectioner's or made at home, a little cream of tartar, and then the fillings, flavorings, nuts, etc., that are to be used in connection with the fondant. For flavoring the ordinary extracts are used, also maraschino and other cordials.

The formula for fondant is always the same: A pound of granulated sugar (that is, two ordinary cupfuls), one cupful hot water, and a half teaspoonful cream of tartar. This is the easiest quantity to handle for the amateur. After a little experience the quantity can be doubled, as fondant can be made and kept on hand. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan with an extra heavy bottom, and stir over a slow fire until the sugar is dissolved, but not a moment longer. After it has become a clear sirup stirring will cause it to granulate. Heat rapidly to the boiling point, wiping gently away with a damp cloth any molature that appears on the sides of the pan. If this drops back into the pan it is apt to make the sirup granulate also. If any scum arises, remove

it carefully. After cooking ten minutes begin testing in cold water. If it will make a soft ball when rolled between the fingers it is just right and must be at once removed from the fire. Set aside in the pan in which it has cooked to cool. Do not try to hasten this by setting in cold water. Let it take its time. When cool, not cold, begin stirring energetically with a wooden paddle. In a few moments it will look cloudy, then whiten and grow thick and creamy. When too stiff to stir, take in the hands and knead like bread dough. There is no chance of overdoing this, for its lightness depends upon the thoroughness of the kneading. When quite light and creamy it is ready for use, though it is better to put away a day, as confectioners do, to mellow and ripen. Pack in an earthen dish and cover airtight with a slightly dampened cloth. This will keep for weeks if desired.

When sufficient fondant has been prepared it is ready for the coloring. All colors, extracts and flavors must be as concentrated as possible, so as not to thin the fondant too much. If you make your own colorings green is made by cooking spinach leaves a few moments in a little water. Strain and bottle. To obtain red, boil one ounce powdered cochineal in a cup of water for five minutes, then add one ounce cream of tartar and a half ounce powdered alum and cook ten minutes longer. While hot add two ounces sugar and bottle. For pink use a few drops cochineal or a little cranberry juice, or the pink coloring that comes with some gelatines. For blue, rub indigo in a little water on a plate. Caramel or chocolate give a dark brown. The grated rind of a dark-skinned orange soaked in a small quantity of its juice, then strained, gives yellow, as also the yolk of an egg. Fruit juices also furnish good colorings for fondant.

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE GUINÉE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL
the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly mercurious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 30 cents to pay postage and a check.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, stamper, etc., by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and a check) for a free sample bottle containing enough LILAC VEGETAL for 10 applications.

Write to-day to ED. PINAUD'S American Office,
ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL.

LEGAL NOTICE

EMANUEL L. HEWLETT, AT-TORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court.
Estate of Herman L. Livingston, Deceased.

No. 15002. Administration Docket.
Application having been made herein for letters of administration on said estate by Margaret B. Albert, it is ordered this 14th day of February, A. D. 1908, that Ada B. Jones, Eretta B. Matthews, Mary B. Ewing, Guy L. McNeal, Christopher Bozeman, Fannie Thompson, Gladys Thompson, Harry A. Thompson and all others concerned appear in said Court on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Emanuel M. Hewlett, Attorney.

L. M. KING, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.
No. 14994. Administration.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Robert E. Walker, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of February, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1908.

John F. Rhines,
600 2 St. S. W.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
L. M. King, Attorney.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

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We pride ourselves in having a particularly excellent stock of Floor Coverings—and we are so sure of the qualities we handle that we guarantee every yard to give good service. The assortment is very big and the patterns very carefully chosen. We show an immense assortment of Rugs in all sizes, Carpets of all kinds, good Mattings, in a big variety of patterns, Linoleums, and Oilcloths.

We make no charge for fitting or laying carpets or for the waste in matching figures—a saving here alone of 15c. to 20c. a yard.

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You are invited to open an account here, make what purchases you wish, and arrange the payments to suit your income. There are no disagreeable formalities to go through with.

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817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET
Bet. H and I Sts.

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JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

The Bee congratulates its able contemporary of the Richmond Planet, Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., for the excellent booklet of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of which he is president. It is the finest that has ever been presented to the public. Mr. Mitchell and his associates—especially Dr. Graham—are able to teach Northern Negroes how to run a bank and do other things to earn money. The Bee extends its congratulations.

Mr. Sidney Bieber will be a statesman out of a job shortly. He should read that aphorism, "Never change horses going over a bridge."

LAMENTED EDITOR EULOGIZED.

Coored Citizens Honor the Memory of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
A number of representative colored men met Tuesday evening, February 25, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Murray, 934 S street northwest, for the purpose of commenting upon the life and labors of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes and expressing their appreciation of his great services to humanity and the cause of justice. Dr. W. Bruce Evans was chosen chairman of the meeting, Mr. William H. Davis secretary, and each of the gentlemen present paid glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Noyes as a fair-minded journalist, a conspicuous champion of civic virtue, and a citizen deservedly respected for his business integrity and exalted Christian character.

Among those present were the following: Mr. R. R. Horner, a local attorney and a member of the Board of Education; Mr. Daniel Murray, assistant Librarian of Congress; Mr. A. C. Newman, Mr. Eugene Brooks, Mr. Ormund W. Scott, Mr. L. Melendez King, Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke, Prof. M. Grant Lucas, Dr. William H. Davis, Mr. F. D. Lee, Dr. W. Bruce Evans, Major Arthur Brooks, Mr. F. W. Brooks, Mr. Albertus Brown, W. Sidney Pittman, architect, and others.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted and ordered engrossed, the same to be presented to the bereaved family, together with a suitable floral token, and Messrs. R. R. Horner and Daniel Murray were selected as a committee to attend the funeral services.

In opening the meeting Chairman Evans called attention to many useful lessons which might be gleaned from the long and useful career which had recently closed in the death of the man and editor, Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, and referred particularly to the great interest which he manifested in all things that pertained to the development of Washington city, and to the invaluable services rendered by him toward the business, moral and educational improvement of the Nation's Capital. Mr. R. R. Horner said in part: "In view of the fact that the Evening Star, so long and ably edited by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, has always been fair and impartial in its treatment of questions affecting our race, and mindful of the sterling character possessed by him whose memory we honor tonight, I think it highly fitting that we should assemble, even though it be in this informal way, and express our deep appreciation of the Christian gentleman, the fair-minded editor, and the public-spirited citizen who has passed away, yet whose high ideals will long live in the hearts of his countrymen." Mr. A. Ormund Scott commended the high quality of journalism as practiced by Editor Noyes, and especially the conservative tone of his editorials on matters affecting the race question. Mr. Eugene Brooks followed by saying that "we do not praise Editor Noyes for being a friend to the Negro, but we do commend him for his fairness, for the spirit of justice which he showed. As a race we have nothing to fear if we are only shown up in our true light, being freely criticised where we deserve it, and equally commended where we merit it." Prof. M. Grant Lucas, principal of one of the local schools, testified to the deep interest manifested by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes in the educational affairs of the District and his ever readiness as a newspaper man to give publicity to those things which vitally concerned educational interests. Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke said in part: "While we cannot tell, in the case of a paper owned by a corporation, just how far the mind and personality of the editor dominates and controls the policy of its editorial columns, yet we have abundant evidence to convince us that Editor Crosby S. Noyes was a fearless though conservative writer, a friend of justice and fair play, and a man whose personality and public spirit were helpful and inspiring to all citizens without regard to color." Mr. Daniel Murray, who freely tendered his residence as a place for the meeting, also paid glowing tribute to the deceased.

Don't forget Monday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown. Among the speakers will be Hopewell H. Darnelle, Esq., Dr. Charles H. Marshall, Editor James E. McGirt of Philadelphia, also a poet, and W. Calvin Chase.

BAPTIZING AND UNION REVIVAL.

Last Sunday a large congregation greeted Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, N street northwest between 9th and 10th streets, at the union revival meetings. He preached a most excellent sermon; subject, "I saw a new heaven and a new earth."

At 7:30 p.m. the subject was "The stones shall cry out of the wall and the beam of timber shall answer the"

At the close of the sermon he made an appeal to the unsaved. Twenty-five persons came forward for prayer and a great number were converted during the baptismal service.

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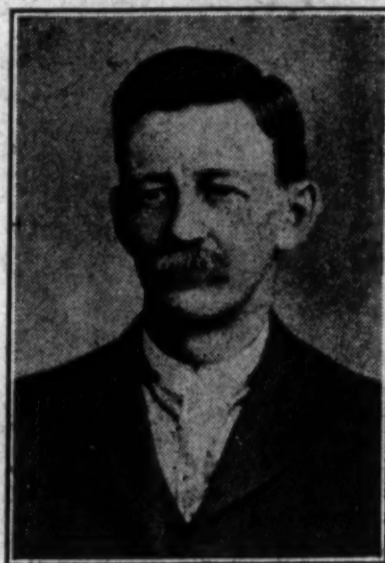
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